# STATE LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS INVOLVING IONIZING RADIATION 1965

by
Patrick A. Thibeau
National Center for Radiological Health

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service

Bureau of Disease Prevention & Environmental Control
National Center for Radiological Health

Rockville, Maryland

January 1967

# STATE LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS INVOLVING IONIZING RADIATION

**(Summarized through 1965)**

While public health laws have been in existence for many centuries, the legislative history of protection against ionizing radiation is recent. The U.S. Advisory Committee on X-ray and Radium Protection[1] in 1929 initiated recommended standards for radiation protection. The standards developed, expanded, and revised subsequently, served as the basis for Federal legislation in conjunction with the atomic energy program of the 1940's. State legislatures and public health authorities also, responding to the same needs felt on the federal level, have greatly increased the radiation protection role of State and local governments within the past decade. Amendments to the U.S. Atomic Energy Act in 1959, permitting States to assume certain regulatory functions administered by the Atomic Energy Commission, have further stimulated State programs.

This report is a summary of developments over the past decade in State legislation and regulations affecting radiation protection or control. It also includes tabulations by States of enacted, proposed but not passed, and not completed legislation (this last a valuable indicator of current trends) for the calendar year 1965.

## STATE LEGISLATION TO DATE (DECEMBER 31, 1965)

A total of 42 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have enacted specific laws regulating the production and utilization of ionizing radiation. Some of these laws are restricted to certain occupations or are amendments to existing statutes. The remaining eight States and the District of Columbia have assumed responsibility for some aspects of radiation protection under their general public health authority. Legislative assemblies, in their enabling acts, have avoided the technical details of regulatory control, delegating this to State agencies.

### State Enabling Legislation

State enabling legislation for protection against radiation hazards usually names a specific agency to be responsible for implementation of appropriate protection measures. Through the end of 1965, 39 States and Puerto Rico had passed laws designating or establishing radiation protection agencies (appendix 1). In 37 States, the health departments were assigned this responsibility or shared it with another State agency. Arizona created an atomic energy commission for radiation, and Louisiana a division of radiation control within a board of nuclear energy. Generally, these agencies were authorized to inspect and evaluate the safety of radiation installations, provide for the regulation of radiation sources, and compel compliance with State laws and regulations.

The provisions of the U.S. Atomic Energy Act of 1954, further amended in 1959 by Public Law 86-373[2], prompted the enactment by States of permissive laws for State-Federal agreements (appendix 2). Thirty-three States and Puerto Rico have enacted permissive laws. Alaska, Mississippi, and New Mexico did not need additional legislation[3]. By the end of 1965, 11 States had assumed some of the Atomic Energy Commission regulatory functions for byproduct, source, and special nuclear materials.

---

[1] The Advisory Committee was reorganized in 1946 as the National Committee on Radiation Protection (later the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements).

[2] Public Law 86-373 (Section 274, U.S. Atomic Energy Act) provides for the transfer to the States of certain Atomic Energy Commission regulatory functions involving byproduct, source, and special nuclear materials in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass.

[3] Mississippi became an agreement State on July 1, 1962.

## State Radiation Protection Legislation and Regulations

A summary of the major State radiation protection laws and regulations cites legislation enacted and agency codes adopted for public and occupational protection in six radiation exposure areas (appendix 3).

By the end of 1965, 39 States and the District of Columbia had adopted radiation protection regulations. Twenty-seven States adopted regulations under specific enabling acts. Twelve States and the District of Columbia promulgated regulations under general public health authority. Comprehensive regulations, many comparable to those of the model code recommended by the Council of State Governments, were adopted in 24 States[4]. In addition, 15 States and the District of Columbia have regulations containing either detailed requirements for certain phases of radiation protection or general requirements for all phases.

The most common State requirement for the regulation of radiation is the registration of sources. This obligates the owner or user of radiation sources to notify the State agency of the number and kinds of sources and their locations. Thirty-nine States and the District of Columbia have laws or regulations for registration, and five additional State agencies are authorized to require it under the provisions of their enabling acts. Oklahoma and Wyoming exempt the healing arts professions from registration. Eleven States license by-product, source, and special nuclear materials under the provisions of an agreement with the Atomic Energy Commission. Some agreement States also license radium, burial sites, and laundries for contaminated clothing and issue waste disposal permits. New Jersey and Delaware issue licenses for nonagreement radioactive materials. Pennsylvania requires a permit for the disposal of radioactive wastes.

## STATE LEGISLATIVE ACTION DURING 1965

During 1965, 47 State legislatures met in regular sessions. Approximately 200 bills or resolutions involving radiation were considered in 41 States. About 25 percent of these were enacted into law or adopted. Although the majority dealt with the minor aspects of ionizing radiation, several were of considerable importance to State programs (appendix 4). Over half of the bills introduced either never left committee, were defeated, or had compromise measures substituted for them (appendix 5). Several State legislatures adjourned with some radiation proposals referred to the next session for consideration (appendix 6). The three States holding special sessions did not consider radiation legislation.

Resolutions of significance to radiation protection were adopted in two States and proposed in two others. Although resolutions do not have the force of law, they indicate the trend of legislative thinking. Alaska asked the Public Health Service to perform extensive research on fallout contamination of the Arctic food chain. The California legislature directed its State boards of registration in medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, and podiatry to include examination questions on radiation safety and roentgenologic techniques.

Enabling legislation was enacted in Colorado, North Dakota, and Puerto Rico and was redefined in the State of Washington. These laws designated radiation protection agencies to administer statewide licensing and regulatory radiation programs. A proposal that would have rescinded the statute granting the Florida State Board of Health specific authority to adopt radiation protection regulations was defeated. However, in Montana, Utah, and West Virginia, proposed enabling acts were defeated. Bills to expand the role of the State health department in radiation protection were defeated in Connecticut and Wyoming.

Colorado, Michigan, North Dakota, and Puerto Rico enacted legislation in 1965 authorizing an agreement with the Federal Government, other States, and interstate agencies. Georgia adopted new permissive legislation. The State of Washington revised its statutes to provide for the issuance of general and specific radioactive material licenses.

Under the authority of laws enacted in 1961, the Governors of Oregon and Tennessee signed an agreement in 1965 with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

[4] "Suggested State Regulations for Control of Radiation," published by the Council of State Governments, 1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago, Ill.

As provided by Public Law 86-373, the Commission approved the radiation protection program as administered by the Oregon and Tennessee health departments. Oregon's agreement became effective on July 1, 1965 and Tennessee's on September 1, 1965.

Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Tennessee passed acts regulating the labeling, distribution, and sale of hazardous substances which may be entirely or partly composed of radioactive materials. The State health or agriculture departments were designated the responsible agencies and directed to enforce the provisions of the acts. In addition, specific regulations were authorized, and the agencies were empowered to inspect such places of manufacturing and storage as might be required to determine compliance.

A number of amendments to workmen's compensation statutes were introduced in State legislatures during 1965. Several of the bills that were adopted prescribed time limits within which claims for occupational injuries could be filed. In such instances, however, disability claims for radiation injuries were specifically exempted or the time extended in which to obtain compensation.



PRECEDING
PAGE BLANK

# APPENDIXES

Key to Symbols in Appendixes 4, 5, and 6

AB, Assembly Bill

ACR, Assembly Concurrent Resolution

AJR, Assembly Joint Resolution

AR, Assembly Resolution

HB, House Bill

HCR, House Concurrent Resolution

HJR, House Joint Resolution

HR, House Resolution

LB, Legislative Bill

SB, Senate Bill

SCR, Senate Concurrent Resolution

SJR, Senate Joint Resolution

PRECEDING
PAGE BLANK

BLANK PAGE

## Appendix 1

## STATES HAVING ENABLING ACTS FOR RADIATION PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Through December 1965

| State | Act/Year | Effective Date of Act | Agency or Remarks[a] |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | Act 582/63 | September 16, 1963 | |
| ALASKA | Chapter 66/57 | March 18, 1957 | |
| ARIZONA | Chapter 30/64 | July 15, 1964 | Arizona Atomic Energy Commission |
| ARKANSAS | Act 8/61 | December 20, 1961 | |
| CALIFORNIA | Chapter 1711/61 | July 1, 1962 | |
| COLORADO | Senate Bill-231/65 | March 13, 1957<br>April 23, 1965 | |
| CONNECTICUT | Public Act 154/57, as amended by Public Act 623/63 | October 1, 1963 | |
| FLORIDA | Chapter 290/61 | February 21, 1962 | |
| GEORGIA | Act 936/64 | July 1, 1964 | |
| HAWAII | Chapter 18/51 | May 2, 1951 | |
| IDAHO | Chapter 243/61 | May 2, 1961 | |
| ILLINOIS | Senate Bill-515/59, as amended by Senate Bill-756/63 | August 16, 1963 | |
| INDIANA | Chapter 77/59, as amended by Chapter 116/61 | March 4, 1961 | |
| KANSAS | Chapter 290/63 | July 1, 1963 | |
| KENTUCKY | Section 152.120(1A), 152.125, and 152.190, Kentucky Revised Statutes, as amended by Senate Bill-284/60 | March 25, 1960 | |

[a] Unless otherwise specified, statutes designate the State health department as the agency responsible for radiation protection.

Appendix 1 (continued)

| State | Act/Year | Effective Date of Act | Agency or Remarks[a] |
|---|---|---|---|
| LOUISIANA | Act 84/62 | August 1, 1962 | Louisiana Division of Radiation Control |
| MAINE | Chapter 403/61 | March 2, 1962 | |
| MARYLAND | Article 43, as amended by Chapter 88/60 | June 1, 1960 | |
| MASSACHUSETTS | Chapter 633/60<br>Chapter 710/63 | November 28, 1960<br>1963 | Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries |
| MINNESOTA | Chapter 361/57 | April 11, 1957 | |
| MISSISSIPPI | House Bill-499/64 | April 24, 1964 | |
| MISSOURI | Senate Bill-322/63 | October 13, 1963 | |
| NEBRASKA | Legislative Bill-19/63 | October 19, 1963 | |
| NEVADA | Assembly Bill-495/63 | July 1, 1963 | |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | House Bill-597/63 | July 2, 1963 | |
| NEW JERSEY | Chapter 116/58 | July 8, 1958 | |
| NEW MEXICO | Chapter 185/59 | June 12, 1959 | |
| NEW YORK | Section 201 and 225, Public Health Law, as amended by Chapter 628/60 | April 18, 1960 | |
| NORTH CAROLINA | Chapter 104-C, General Statutes, as amended by House Bill-34/63 | June 26, 1963 | |
| NORTH DAKOTA | Senate Bill-202/65<br>Chapter 446/65 | July 1, 1965<br>July 1, 1965 | North Dakota Water Conservation Committee |
| OHIO | House Bill-410/59 | November 4, 1959 | |

[a] Unless otherwise specified, statutes designate the State health department as the agency responsible for radiation protection.

Appendix 1 (continued)

| State | Act/Year | Effective Date of Act | Agency or Remarks[a] |
|---|---|---|---|
| OKLAHOMA | Senate Bill-26/63, as amended by House Bill-678/63 | July 1, 1963<br>June 18, 1963 | |
| OREGON | Chapter 664/61 | August 9, 1961 | |
| PENNSYLVANIA | House Bill-1077/59 | September 8, 1961 | Waste Disposal Statute |
| PUERTO RICO | House Bill-3/65 | July 1, 1965 | |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | Chapter 122/57 | July 1, 1957 | |
| TENNESSEE | Chapter 66/59 | July 1, 1959 | |
| TEXAS | Chapter 72/61 | April 17, 1961 | |
| VIRGINIA | Chapter 158/64 | March 3, 1964 | |
| WASHINGTON | Chapter 207/61, as amended by Senate Bill-15/65 | June 30, 1961<br>August 6, 1965 | |
| WISCONSIN | Chapter 325/63, as amended by Chapter 459/63 | September 25, 1963<br>January 4, 1964 | |
| WYOMING | Chapter 153/55 | February 19, 1955 | Registration Statute |

[a] Unless otherwise specified, statutes designate the State health department as the agency responsible for radiation protection.

## Appendix 2

## STATES HAVING PERMISSIVE STATUTES FOR FEDERAL-STATE AGREEMENT OF CERTAIN AEC-CONTROLLED RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

Through December 1965

| State | Act/Year | Effective Date of Act | Date Agreement Effective |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | Act 582/63 | September 16, 1963 | |
| ALASKA | (a) | | |
| ARIZONA | Chapter 30/64 | July 15, 1964 | |
| ARKANSAS | Act 8/61 | December 20, 1961 | July 1, 1963 |
| CALIFORNIA | Chapter 18/62 | July 13, 1962 | September 1, 1962 |
| COLORADO | Senate Bill-231/65 | April 23, 1965 | |
| FLORIDA | House Bill-2367/61 | June 16, 1961 | July 1, 1964 |
| GEORGIA | Act 936/64 | July 1, 1964 | |
| IDAHO | Chapter 243/61 | May 2, 1961 | |
| ILLINOIS | Senate Bill-756/63 | August 16, 1963 | |
| INDIANA | Chapter 116/61 | March 4, 1961 | |
| KANSAS | Chapter 290/63 | July 1, 1963 | January 1, 1965 |
| KENTUCKY | Senate Bill-284/60 | March 25, 1960 | March 26, 1962 |
| LOUISIANA | Act 84/62 | August 1, 1962 | |
| MAINE | Chapter 403/61 | March 2, 1962 | |
| MARYLAND | Chapter 52/62 | June 1, 1962 | |
| MICHIGAN | Public Act 54/65 | June 18, 1965 | |
| MISSISSIPPI | (a) | | July 1, 1962 |
| NEBRASKA | Legislative Bill-19/63 | October 19, 1963 | |
| NEVADA | Assembly Bill-495/63 | July 1, 1963 | |

[a] Attorney general has ruled additional State laws are not necessary to conclude agreements.

Appendix 2 (continued)

| State | Act/Year | Effective Date of Act | Date Agreement Effective |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | House Bill-597/63 | July 2, 1963 | |
| NEW JERSEY | Chapter 124/61 | December 4, 1961 | |
| NEW MEXICO | (a) | | |
| NEW YORK | Chapter 314/60 | March 29, 1960 | October 15, 1962 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | Senate Bill-530/63 | June 26, 1963 | August 1, 1964 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | Senate Bill-202/65 | July 1, 1965 | |
| OHIO | House Bill-10/63 | September 24, 1963 | |
| OKLAHOMA | House Bill-678/63 | June 18, 1963 | |
| OREGON | Chapter 664/61 | August 9, 1961 | July 1, 1965 |
| PUERTO RICO | Act 79/65 | July 1, 1965 | |
| RHODE ISLAND | Senate Bill-562/64 | May 9, 1964 | |
| TENNESSEE | Chapter 10/61 | January 30, 1961 | September 1, 1965 |
| TEXAS | Chapter 72/61 | April 17, 1961 | March 1, 1963 |
| VIRGINIA | Chapter 158/64 | March 3, 1964 | |
| WASHINGTON | Chapter 207/61, as amended by Senate Bill-15/65 | March 20, 1961<br>August 6, 1965 | |
| WISCONSIN | Chapter 264/63 | August 25, 1963 | |

[a] Attorney general has ruled additional State laws are not necessary to conclude agreements.

## Appendix 3

## STATE RADIATION PROTECTION LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

Through December 1965

| State Actions | Radiation Protection Areas | | | | | | | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nuclear Facilities | Radium | X-ray | | Radioactive Materials | Waste Disposal | Nuclear Incidents | |
| | | | Medical | Dental | | | | |
| **ALABAMA** | | | | | | | | |
| **Legislation** | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Act 582/63 |
| Regulation | | | X | X | | | | Radiation Control, sections 1 through 21 (State health) |
| **ALASKA** | | | | | | | | |
| **Legislation** | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | | | Chapter 66/57 |
| Statute | | X | X | X | | | X | Chapter 66/57[a]: Section 6 Section 8 |
| Regulation | | X | X | X | X | X | | Radiation Health, sections 800 through 802 (State health) |
| **ARIZONA** | | | | | | | | |
| **Legislation** | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | | | X | X | X | Chapter 30/64 |
| **ARKANSAS** | | | | | | | | |
| **Legislation** | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Act 8/61 |
| Statute | R | R | R | R | R | | X | Act 8/61, section 12[a] |
| Regulation | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Control of Ionizing Radiation, chapter 34, sections 1 through 5 (State health) |
| **CALIFORNIA** | | | | | | | | |
| **Legislation** | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Chapter 1711/61 Chapter 18/62 (AEC Agreement) |
| Statute | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Health and Safety Code: Division 20: Chapter 7, sections 25600 through 25610 |

[a] Statutory provisions contained in enabling act.
R, registration only.

Appendix 3 (continued)

| State Actions | Radiation Protection Areas | | | | | | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nuclear Facilities | Radium | X-ray: Medical | X-ray: Dental | Radioactive Materials | Waste Disposal | Nuclear Incidents | |
| CALIFORNIA (continued) | | | | | | | | |
| Statute (continued) | | | | | | | | Chapter 7.3, sections 25650 through 25654<br>Chapter 7.5, sections 25700 through 25771<br>Chapter 7.6, sections 25800 through 25870<br>Division 5, chapter 4, sections 4400 through 4404<br>Motor Vehicle Code, chapter 1550/65, section 1<br>Penal Code, sections 27903 and 27904<br>Business and Professions Code, chapter 2, section 638<br>Senate Bill-849/65, sections 1 through 3 |
| Regulation | X | X | X | X | X | X | | Administrative Code: Title 8, sections 3800 and 3801 (Division of Industrial Safety)<br>Title 17, sections 30100 through 30397 (State health) |
| COLORADO | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | X | X | X | X | X | X | | Revised Statutes, chapter 166/57<br>Senate Bill-231/65 |
| Regulation | X | X | X | X | X | X | | Radiation Protection Code[b], sections 1 through 15 (State health) |
| CONNECTICUT | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | X | X | X | X | X | | | Public Act 154/57, as amended by Public Act 623/63. |
| Statute | X | | | X | | | | Public Act 352/53, section 6<br>Public Act 353/57, sections 1 through 6 |

[b] Abbreviated title.

Appendix 3 (continued)

| State Actions | Radiation Protection Areas | | | | | | | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nuclear Facilities | Radium | X-ray | | Radioactive Materials | Waste Disposal | Nuclear Incidents | |
| | | | Medical | Dental | | | | |
| **CONNECTICUT (continued)** | | | | | | | | |
| Regulation | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Sanitary Code, Regulation 287, sections A through N (State health)<br>Public Health Code (State health):<br>Sections 19-13-E25 through 19-13-E28<br>Sections 19-13-E30 through 19-13-E40 |
| **DELAWARE** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| General Authority | | X | | | X | X | | Delaware Annotated Code, title 16, chapter 1, section 122(3) (K) |
| Regulation | | X | | | X | X | | Radiation Protection Code[b], sections 1 through 7 (State health) |
| **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** | | | | | | | | |
| Regulation | | R | R | R | R | | | Registration of Radiation Installations, sections 8-4.1001 through 8-4.1005 (District of Columbia health) |
| **FLORIDA** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | | X | Chapter 290/61<br>House Bill-2367/61 (AEC agreement) |
| Statute | | X | | | X | | | Florida Statutes sections 317.01 and 317.91, as amended by House Bill-217/63 Chapter 633/65 |
| Regulation | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Administrative Code (State health):<br>Chapter 170A:<br>Sections 1.01 and 1.02<br>Sections 4.01 and 4.02<br>Chapter 170J:<br>Sections 1.01 through 4.402 |

[b] Abbreviated title.
R, registration only.

Appendix 3 (continued)

| State Actions | Radiation Protection Areas | | | | | | | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nuclear Facilities | Radium | X-ray | | Radioactive Materials | Waste Disposal | Nuclear Incidents | |
| | | | Medical | Dental | | | | |
| GEORGIA | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Chapter 88-13/64, as amended by Act 297/65 (AEC agreement) |
| Statute | | | | | | X | | Act 870/64 |
| HAWAII | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | | | Chapter 46/55 |
| Regulation | R | X | X | X | X | X | X | Radiation Protection, chapter 33, sections 1 through 21 (State health) |
| IDAHO | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | | X | Chapter 243/61 |
| Regulation | R | R | R | R | R | X | X | Radiation Control, sections 1 through 8 (State health) |
| ILLINOIS | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Senate Bill-515/59 as amended by Senate Bill-756/63<br>Senate Bill-757/63, as amended by Senate Bill-835/63 and Senate Bill-838/63<br>Senate Bill-833/63 |
| Statute | X | X | X | X | X | X | | Senate Bill-836/63, sections 1 through 3<br>Illinois Revised Statutes:<br>Chapter 111-1/2:<br>Sections 194 through 200<br>Sections 251 through 266<br>Chapter 24, section 1234, as amended by Senate Bill-1180/63 |
| Regulation | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Radiation Protection Code[b], articles 1 through 20 (State health) |

[b] Abbreviated title.
R, registration only.

Appendix 3 (continued)

| State Actions | Radiation Protection Areas | | | | | | | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nuclear Facilities | Radium | X-ray | | Radioactive Materials | Waste Disposal | Nuclear Incidents | |
| | | | Medical | Dental | | | | |
| INDIANA | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Chapter 77/59 as amended by chapter 116/61 |
| Statute | R | R | R | R | R | R | | Chapter 116/61, section 9(b)[a] |
| Regulation | R | R | R | R | R | R | | Registration of Radiation Sources[b], sections 1 through 4 (State health) |
| IOWA | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Statute | | | X | | | | | General Statutes, section 135B.21 |
| Regulation | | | X | | | | | Hospital Regulations, section 26 (State health) |
| KANSAS | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | X | X | X | X | X | X | | Chapter 290/63 |
| Regulation | X | X | X | X | X | X | | Radiation Protection (State health): Sections 28-35-30 through 28-35-130 Sections 28-35-2 through 28-35-5 Sections 28-35-7 through 28-35-28 |
| KENTUCKY | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | X | X | X | X | X | X | | Kentucky Revised Statutes, sections 152.120(1A), 152.125, and 152.190, as amended by Senate Bill-284/60 |
| Regulation | X | X | X | X | X | X | | Radiation Protection Code[b] (State health): RH-1-1 through RH-12-2 Rad-1-1 through Rad-10-9 |

[a] Statutory provisions contained in enabling act.
[b] Abbreviated title.
R, registration only.

Appendix 3 (continued)

| State Actions | Radiation Protection Areas | | | | | | | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nuclear Facilities | Radium | X-ray: Medical | X-ray: Dental | Radioactive Materials | Waste Disposal | Nuclear Incidents | |
| LOUISIANA | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Act 84/62 |
| Statute | R | R | R | R | R | R | | Act 84/62, section 6[a] |
| MAINE | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | X | | Chapter 403/61 |
| Statute | | X | | | X | | | Chapter 403/61, section 5-B[a] |
| Regulation | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Radiation Protection, sections A-1 through F-2 (State health) |
| MARYLAND | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | | X | Article 43, as amended by chapter 88/60<br>Chapter 52/62 (AEC agreement) |
| Regulation | | X | X | X | X | | | Radiation Protection, sections 1.0 through 14.6.5 (State health) |
| MASSACHUSETTS | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Chapter 633/60 (State health)<br>Chapter 710/63 (State labor) |
| Statute | | X | | | X | | | Chapter 636/64, sections 91 and 92 |
| Regulation | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Radiation Protection Code[b], sections A through N (State health)<br>Industrial Bulletin No. 5, sections 1 through 15 (State labor) |

[a] Statutory provisions contained in enabling act.
[b] Abbreviated title.
R, registration only.

Appendix 3 (continued)

| State Actions | Radiation Protection Areas | | | | | | | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nuclear Facilities | Radium | X-ray | | Radioactive Materials | Waste Disposal | Nuclear Incidents | |
| | | | Medical | Dental | | | | |
| **MICHIGAN** | | | | | | | | |
| **Legislation** | | | | | | | | |
| **Enabling Act** | | | | | | | | Public Act 54/65 (AEC agreement) |
| **General Authority** | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Public Act 146/19. amended by C. L. 1948 |
| **Regulation** | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Administrative Code, R325.1301 through R325.1322 (State health) |
| **MINNESOTA** | | | | | | | | |
| **Legislation** | | | | | | | | |
| **Enabling Act** | | X | X | X | X | X | | Chapter 361/57 |
| **Regulation** | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Ionizing Radiation, regulation 11040, sections A through K (State health) |
| **MISSISSIPPI** | | | | | | | | |
| **Legislation** | | | | | | | | |
| **Enabling Act** | X | | | X | | | | House Bill-499/64 |
| **General Authority** | X | X | X | X | X | X | | Mississippi Code of 1942, sections 7031 and 7053 |
| **Regulation** | X | X | X | X | X | X | | Radiation Protection Code [b] (State health): Sections X. 1 through X. 502 Sections Z. 1 through Z. 90 |
| **MISSOURI** | | | | | | | | |
| **Legislation** | | | | | | | | |
| **Enabling Act** | X | X | X | X | X | X | | Senate Bill-322/63 |
| **Statute** | X | X | X | X | R | | | Senate Bill-322/63, sections 4 through 5(1) and 5(2)[a] |
| **Regulation** | X | X | X | X | X | | | Radiation Protection, sections 1 through 17 (State health) Hospital Regulations, part D(9) (State health) |

[a] Statutory provisions contained in enabling act.
[b] Abbreviated title.
R, registration only.

Appendix 3 (continued)

| State Actions | Radiation Protection Areas | | | | | | | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nuclear Facilities | Radium | X-ray | | Radioactive Materials | Waste Disposal | Nuclear Incidents | |
| | | | Medical | Dental | | | | |
| MONTANA | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Statute | | X | | | X | | | Industrial Hygiene Act/37 |
| NEBRASKA | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Legislative Bill-19/63 |
| NEVADA | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Assembly Bill-495/63 |
| Regulation | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Radiation Control, sections 1 through 15 (State health) |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | X | X | House Bill-597/63 |
| Statute | | X | X | X | X | | | Revised Statutes, section 125.60[a] |
| Regulation | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Radiation Protection Code[b], sections A.1 through E.3 (State health) Public Health Code, sections 2-58 |
| NEW JERSEY | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | X | X | X | X | X | | X | Chapter 116/58 Chapter 124/61 (AEC agreement) |
| Statute | X | X | X | X | X | | X | Chapter 116/58, sections 10 and 12[a] |
| Regulation | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Radiation Protection Code, sections 1 through 22 (State health) |
| NEW MEXICO | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Chapter 185/59 |

[a] Statutory provisions contained in enabling act.
[b] Abbreviated title.

Appendix 3 (continued)

| State Actions | Radiation Protection Areas | | | | | | | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nuclear Facilities | Radium | X-ray | | Radioactive Materials | Waste Disposal | Nuclear Incidents | |
| | | | Medical | Dental | | | | |
| **NEW MEXICO (continued)** | | | | | | | | |
| Statute | R | R | R | R | R | R | | Chapter 185/59, section 5[a] |
| Regulation | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Radiation Protection Code[b], sections 1 through 15 (State health) |
| **NEW YORK** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | X | | Chapter 314/60 (AEC agreement)<br>Public Health Law, sections 201 and 225, as amended by chapter 628/60 (State health)<br>Labor Law, sections 27-a and 28 (State labor)<br>New York City Charter, chapter 22 (New York City health):<br>Section 555<br>Section 556<br>Section 558<br>Section 561 |
| Statute | | X | X | X | X | | X | Chapter 780/63<br>Chapter 295/64, as amended by chapter 160/65, chapter 1042/65, chapter 858/65, chapter 857/65, and chapter 1049/65<br>Vehicle and Traffic Law, section 16-c<br>State Unconsolidated Laws:<br>Section 6508<br>Section 6521 |
| Regulation | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Industrial Code, rule 38, sections 38-1 through 38-42.40 (State labor)<br>State Sanitary Code, chapter 16, regulations 1 through 43 (State health) [b] |

[a] Statutory provisions contained in enabling act.
[b] Abbreviated title.
R, registration only.

Appendix 3 (continued)

| State Actions | Radiation Protection Areas | | | | | | | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nuclear Facilities | Radium | X-ray | | Radioactive Materials | Waste Disposal | Nuclear Incidents | |
| | | | Medical | Dental | | | | |
| NEW YORK (continued) | | | | | | | | |
| Regulation (continued) | | | | | | | | New York City Health Code[b] (New York City health): Article 1 Article 3 Article 5 Article 175, sections 175.01 through 175.25 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | X | X | General Statutes, chapter 104-C, as amended by House Bill-34/63 Senate Bill-530/63 (AEC agreement) |
| Regulation | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Protection Against Radiation, sections A.1 through F.3 (State health) |
| NORTH DAKOTA | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Senate Bill-202/65 Chapter 446/65 (Water Conservation Committee) |
| Statute | | R | R | R | R | | | North Dakota Century Code, sections 23-20-01 through 23-20-06 |
| OHIO | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | X | X | House Bill-410/59 House Bill-10/63 (AEC agreement) |
| Statute | | X | X | X | X | | | Revised Code: Section 4163.02 Section 3701.94[a] |
| Regulation | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | Sanitary Code, regulations 576 through 578 (State health) |

[a] Statutory provisions contained in enabling act.
[b] Abbreviated title.
R, registration only.

Appendix 3 (continued)

| State Actions | Radiation Protection Areas | | | | | | | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nuclear Facilities | Radium | X-ray: Medical | X-ray: Dental | Radioactive Materials | Waste Disposal | Nuclear Incidents | |
| **OKLAHOMA** | | | | | | | | |
| **Legislation** | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | X | X | X[c] | | X | X | X | Chapter 20/59 Senate Bill-26/63, as amended by House Bill-678/63 |
| Regulation | X | X | X[c] | | X | X | X | Radiation Protection, sections 1 through 14 (State health) |
| **OREGON** | | | | | | | | |
| **Legislation** | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Chapter 664/61 |
| Statute | | X | X | X | X | | X | Oregon Revised Statutes[a]: Section 453.655 Section 453.695 |
| Regulation | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Radiation Protection Code[b], parts A through F (State health) |
| **PENNSYLVANIA** | | | | | | | | |
| **Legislation** | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | | | X | X | | House Bill-1077/59 House Bill-977/65 |
| General Authority | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Public Law 177/29 |
| Statute | X | | | | | X | | Pennsylvania Statutes Annotated, sections 958.1 through 958.5 |
| Regulation | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Radiation Protection, chapter 4, article 433, sections 1 through 16 (State health) Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, rule 13 |
| **PUERTO RICO** | | | | | | | | |
| **Legislation** | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | X | X | House Bill-3/65 |
| Statute | | R | X | R | R | R | | House Bill-3/65[a], section 18 Act 78/63, sections 1 through 21 |

[a] Statutory provisions contained in enabling act.
[b] Abbreviated title.
[c] Therapeutic and industrial use.
R, registration only.

Appendix 3 (continued)

| State Actions | Radiation Protection Areas | | | | | | | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nuclear Facilities | Radium | X-ray: Medical | X-ray: Dental | Radioactive Materials | Waste Disposal | Nuclear Incidents | |
| RHODE ISLAND | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | | | X | X | | Chapter 19/56, General Laws Senate Bill-562/64 (AEC agreement) |
| Regulation | | X | | | X | X | | Industrial Safety Code, no. 15 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | | | | | | | | |
| Regulation | | X | | | X | X | | Industrial Code, section D |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Chapter 122/57 |
| Statute | R | R | R | R | R | R | | Chapter 122/57[a]: Section 5 Section 6 |
| Regulation | X | X | X | X | X | X | | Radiation Control, chapter 2, sections 2. 14. 1 through 2. 14. 6 (State health) |
| TENNESSEE | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Chapter 66/59 Chapter 10/61 (AEC agreement) |
| Statute | | R | R | R | R | R | X | Tennessee Code Annotated: Section 70-301 Section 53-3309a |
| Regulation | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Protection against Radiation, RHS 1. 1 through RHS 7. 801 (State health) |
| TEXAS | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Chapter 72/61 |
| Statute | R | R | R | R | R | | | Chapter 72/61, section 14[a] |

[a] Statutory provisions contained in enabling act.
R, registration only.

Appendix 3 (continued)

| State Actions | Radiation Protection Areas | | | | | | | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nuclear Facilities | Radium | X-ray | | Radioactive Materials | Waste Disposal | Nuclear Incidents | |
| | | | Medical | Dental | | | | |
| **TEXAS (continued)** | | | | | | | | |
| Regulation | X | X | X | X | X | X | | Radiation Control, Texas Revised Code (State health): Part 11, sections 11.1 through 11.9 Part 21, sections 21.1 through 21.406 Part 31, sections 31.1 through 31.303 Part 41, sections 41.1 through 41.100 |
| **VERMONT** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| General Authority | X | X | X | X | X | X | | 18 Vermont Statutes Annotated, section 102 |
| Regulation | X | X | X | X | X | X | | Radiation Protection, sections 1 through 9 (State health) |
| **VIRGINIA** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | X | X | X | X | X | X | | Chapter 158/64 |
| Statute | X | R | R | X | R | | | Chapter 158/64, section 16[a] Code of Virginia, 18.1-48 through 18.1-53 |
| **WASHINGTON** | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | X | X | X | X | X | X | | Chapter 207/61, as amended by Senate Bill-15/65 |
| Regulation | R | R | R | R | R | X | | Registration of Radiation Sources, chapters 1 through 6 (State health) |

[a] Statutory provisions contained in enabling act.
R, registration only.

Appendix 3 (continued)

| State Actions | Radiation Protection Areas | | | | | | | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nuclear Facilities | Radium | X-ray | | Radioactive Materials | Waste Disposal | Nuclear Incidents | |
| | | | Medical | Dental | | | | |
| **WISCONSIN** | | | | | | | | |
| **Legislation** | | | | | | | | |
| Enabling Act | | X | X | X | X | X | X | Chapter 325/63, as amended by chapter 459/63 Chapter 264/63 (AEC agreement) |
| Statute | | R | R | R | R | R | | Wisconsin Statutes, section 140.54[a] |
| **WYOMING** | | | | | | | | |
| **Legislation** | | | | | | | | |
| Statute | | R | | | R | R | | Chapter 153/55 |

[a] Statutory provisions contained in enabling act.
R, registration only.

## Appendix 4

## SUMMARY OF ENACTED MAJOR 1965 STATE LEGISLATION INVOLVING IONIZING RADIATION

Through December 1965

### ALABAMA

HB-397: Chapter 756/65, effective September 1, 1965.

The act provides funds for the continued cooperation of the State of Alabama in the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board.

### ALASKA

SJR-59: Adopted March 26, 1965.

The Public Health Service is requested to perform more extensive research on fallout contamination of the Arctic food chain and its effect on the food supply of the Alaskan Eskimo.

### CALIFORNIA

SCR-53: Chapter 188/65, adopted June 18, 1965.

This Senate resolution directs the State examining boards (physicians, dentists, podiatrists, and chiropractors) to include in their examinations for certification a "sufficient number and variety of questions relating to radiation safety and roentgenologic techniques." It also contains the subject matter to be covered by the examinations.

The medical, dental, and chiropractic boards are further required to submit a report on their implementation of this resolution to the legislature by February 1, 1967.

SB-849: Chapter 1778/65 amends sections 2192, 2246, 2288, and 2292, Business and Professions Codes, effective September 17, 1965.

To be eligible for State board examinations, applicants for certification as physicians or podiatrists must have taken, in medical (or podiatric) school, radiology as a major subject with prescribed courses in roentgenologic technique and radiation safety.

AB-16: Chapter 1550/65 amends the Health and Safety Code by adding section 25812, effective September 17, 1965.

The State Department of Public Health is prohibited from granting any license to establish and operate a waste disposal site for radioactive materials unless all the following conditions are met:

1. Property is owned by the Federal or State Government.
2. Site is not hazardous to the public health and safety.
3. A favorable report is given by the coordinator of atomic energy and radiation protection.

COLORADO

SB-231: Effective April 23, 1965.

The role of the State Department of Public Health in radiation protection is redefined and increased. The Governor is authorized to appoint an advisory committee, and provisions are made for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission agreement. Regulations adopted under this act are to be modeled after those recommended by the Council of State Governments. (Deviation is permitted only if need is substantiated.)

FLORIDA

SB-23: Amends chapter 252, Florida Statutes, effective June 25, 1965.

The Governor is authorized to assume direct operational control over any civil defense function in the event of an emergency or nuclear attack.

SB-208: Amends chapter 633/65, Florida Statutes, effective May 27, 1965.

The State fire marshal is authorized to regulate intrastate transportation of radioactive materials (>0.002 microcuries per gram) by private carrier, investigate accidents, and make periodic inspections of transportation facilities.

GEORGIA

SB-35: Act 297/65 replaces section 1308(b), Act 936/64, effective March 30, 1965.

The Department of Public Health may perform inspections and other functions related to the control of ionizing radiation on a cooperative basis with the Federal Government and other States or interstate agencies.

IDAHO

HB-192: Amends section 67-2919, Idaho Code, effective May 17, 1965.

License fees are established for various occupations including the healing arts profession.

ILLINOIS

SB-672: Effective August 17, 1965.

The Illinois Atomic Energy Commission is created to study domestic use of nuclear energy. The Commission is to be composed of membership from the General Assembly, industry, labor, and various other disciplines, including representation from State agencies.

HB-1757: Amends section 9(a), Illinois Medical Practice Act, effective August 13, 1965.

Minimum professional educational standards may be waived under certain conditions by the Department of Registration and Education for licensing of chiropractors.

INDIANA

HB-1360: Further amends chapter 42/55, Indiana Statutes, effective March 3, 1965.

The act relates to the examination and licensing of chiropractors by establishing fees and requiring documentary evidence of attendance at a chiropractic educational conference.

KANSAS

SB-291: Amends chapter 65, Kansas Annotated Statutes, effective June 30, 1965.

The State Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act is revised to include as food additives radioactive materials and other substances that may be injurious to the public health.

MAINE

SB-77: Chapter 65, Public Law 1965, adds chapter 101(IV) to title 7, Maine Revised Statutes, effective September 3, 1965.

The State Agriculture Department is authorized to regulate the labeling and distribution of hazardous substances, including radioactive materials, and to adopt specific regulations.

MASSACHUSETTS

SB-495
"E": Chapter 484/65 amends chapter 111, General Laws, effective August 20, 1965.

An advisory radiation protection council is authorized, consisting of the commissioners of public health, labor and industries, public safety, administration, civil service, and six persons at large to be appointed by the Governor.

HB-3871: Chapter 495/65 replaces section 5B, chapter 111, General Laws, effective August 20, 1965.

Penalties are increased for violation of radiation protection regulations adopted under the provisions of chapter 633/60.

MICHIGAN

SB-170: Public Act 188/65, approved July 15, 1965.

The act regulates the labeling and distribution of hazardous substances, including radioactive materials. Under the provisions of this act, the Department of Agriculture is designated the State agency to administer the law and to adopt specific regulations.

HB-2169: Public Act 380/65, effective July 23, 1965.

Various State agencies are reorganized by the addition of certain formerly independent divisions.

HB-2009: Public Act 54/65, effective June 18, 1965.

The Governor, on behalf of the State, is authorized to enter into an agreement with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission to transfer certain of the Commission's regulatory functions to State control. This agreement becomes effective upon approval by both parties and ratification by the State legislature.

HCR-118: Adopted June 11, 1965.

House resolution urges the Federal Government to locate the 200-billion electron volt accelerator in Michigan.

MINNESOTA

HB-1022: Chapter 419/65 amends section 176.151, Minnesota Statutes 1961, effective May 14, 1965.

Statutes relating to workmen's compensation are revised to allow for the delayed effects of ionizing radiation.

MISSOURI

SB-270: Replaces section 324.030, Revised Missouri Statutes, 1963 Supplement, effective October 13, 1965.

The Missouri Atomic Energy Act is amended; the powers and duties of the Commission on Atomic Energy are defined, including approval of all rules and regulations pertaining to the control of radiation sources and State participation in the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact.

MONTANA

SB-146: Amends sections 92-1311 and 92-1313, Revised Montana Code, 1947, effective July 1, 1965.

Workmen's compensation laws are revised to allow for delayed effects of ionizing radiation.

NEBRASKA

LB-228: Replaces section 71-179, Nebraska Revised Statutes, effective November 18, 1965.

The Board of Examiners may waive the written examination for a State chiropractic license if the applicant holds a certificate from the National Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

HB-4: Chapter 77/65 adds chapter 399-A to the New Hampshire Revised Annotated Statutes, effective July 1, 1965.

The State Department of Health and Welfare is authorized to regulate the labeling and distribution of hazardous substances, including radioactive materials, and to adopt specific regulations.

HB-58: Chapter 336/65 amends chapter 125, New Hampshire Revised Annotated Statutes, effective July 1, 1965.

A radiation advisory committee is created, and fees are established, for the licensing and registration of radiation sources.

NEW MEXICO

HB-240: Amends section 59-11-10, New Mexico Statutes, effective June 18, 1965.

Claims for workmen's compensation benefits must be instituted in a prescribed time. Exempted are injuries or death resulting from occupations associated with atomic energy.

NEW YORK

SB-3680: Chapter 160/65 amends section 3505 (added by chapter 295/64), Public Health Law, effective May 11, 1965.

The statute regulating the practice of X-ray technology is amended. The State Department of Health must admit to examination for licensure as an X-ray technician any applicant (before October 1, 1966) who was enrolled in a school of X-ray technology before July 1, 1964, and has satisfactorily completed his courses.

AB-5697: Chapter 1042/65 amends section 3501 (added by chapter 295/64), Public Health Law, effective January 1, 1966.

The X-ray technician statute is revised to provide general and restricted licenses. A general X-ray technician license is not limited except by scope of the practice of the professional practitioner. A restricted or X-ray therapy technician license will be limited to the application of X radiation for therapeutic purposes. Educational and other requirements vary for the class of technician.

AB-5815: Chapter 858/65 amends section 3507 (added by chapter 295/64), Public Health Law, effective July 16, 1965.

Temporary permits may be issued for the practice of X-ray technology until 90 days after the next examination for license.

AB-5807: Chapter 857/65 amends section 3513 (added by chapter 295/64), Public Health Law, effective July 16, 1965.

Application fee for X-ray technician license may be refunded if license is denied.

SB-4631: Chapter 1049/65 amends section 3501 (added by chapter 295/64), Public Health Law, effective July 20, 1965.

An X-ray technician may be licensed as a chest radiographer. As such, he is restricted in the use of X ray to the thoracic area for diagnostic purposes. Prerequisite academic courses for licensure are similar to those of general or therapy X-ray technician, but require 1 year less study. All three classes of X-ray technicians, however, may operate X-ray units only under the direct supervision of a licensed practitioner (physician, dentist, osteopath, podiatrist, or chiropractor) and to the extent for which practitioner is licensed.

SB-302: Chapter 399/65 amends subdivision 2, section 28, Labor Law, effective October 1, 1965.

The State Department of Labor is authorized to regulate additional hazardous occupations by requiring industrial licenses, medical supervision of personnel in these occupations, and such other conditions of employment as may be deemed necessary.

AB-4883: Chapter 391/65 amends chapter 55/62, effective July 1, 1965.

The act provides increased benefits for disability or death.

ACR-223: Adopted.

The Assembly concurrent resolution creates a legislative committee on interstate cooperation and enumerates its powers and duties.

NORTH CAROLINA

HB-544: Chapter 858/65, effective June 8, 1965.

North Carolina ratifies the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact.

NORTH DAKOTA

SB-202: Effective July 1, 1965.

The State Department of Health is designated the agency to administer the State program for the licensing, registration, and inspection of radiation sources. Its powers and duties are prescribed and enumerated. It includes adopting specific regulations, impounding radioactive materials, and granting licenses.

The Governor is authorized to conclude an agreement with the Federal Government to transfer certain of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's regulatory functions to State control.

HB-814: Chapter 446/65 expands sections 61-01-14 and 61-02-14, North Dakota Century Code, effective July 1, 1965.

Among its other provisions, the act prohibits the contamination of public water supplies by radioactive wastes and authorizes the adoption of specific regulations by the North Dakota Water Conservation Commission.

HB-556: Amends sections 43-06-08, 43-06-09, 43-06-11, and 43-06-13, North Dakota Century Code, effective July 1, 1965.

Statutes relating to chiropractic practitioners are revised to include academic requirements for licensing.

OKLAHOMA

SB-496: Effective October 21, 1965.

The Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact is adopted.

HR-651: Adopted July 14, 1965.

A legislative study is to be made on the causes of pollution to public water supplies.

OREGON

HJR-55: Adopted August 13, 1965.

The State Board of Education is authorized to build a nuclear reactor at Oregon State University.

PENNSYLVANIA

HB-977: Effective January 1, 1966.

The act regulates the transportation of hazardous substances including radioactive materials and establishes within the Department of Revenue a "Hazardous Transportation Board," assigning to it the authority to adopt compatible regulations.

PUERTO RICO

HB-3: Effective July 1, 1965.

A radiation control commission, consisting of two members (one each from the Departments of Health and Labor), is created. To decide an issue, the Governor may appoint a third member to break a tie vote. The commission may formulate and adopt specific regulations for radiation protection. An advisory board on radiation will serve the commission.

A division of authority is also established for both departments.

The Department of Health is responsible for all sources of ionizing radiation except for their industrial applications, which are the responsibility of the Department of Labor.

The Department of Health and the Department of Labor are authorized, with the approval of the Governor, to enter agreements with the Federal Government, the District of Columbia, and the Panama Canal Zone whereby Puerto Rico may perform, in cooperation with any of them, inspections or other functions related to the control of radiation sources.

RHODE ISLAND

HB-1351: Approved April 22, 1965.

Any department or agency of the State, any city or town, or any educational institution operated by the State may interchange employees with any other State or the Federal Government.

SOUTH CAROLINA

SB-15: Ratification No. 82/65 amends section 1-400.3, 1962 Code, effective February 26, 1965.

South Carolina approves the admission of the State of Missouri to the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact.

SOUTH DAKOTA

SB-32: Amends sections 64.0817 and 64.0818, South Dakota Code, 1960 Supplement, effective July 1, 1965.

Workmen's compensation statutes are amended to provide time limitations for filing disability claims. Amendments, however, do not pertain to radiation injuries.

TENNESSEE

HB-282: Chapter 104/65, effective July 1, 1965.

The State Department of Agriculture is authorized to regulate the labeling and distribution of hazardous substances, including radioactive materials, and to adopt specific regulations.

SB-656: Chapter 240/65 amends section 53-3501, Tennessee Annotated Code, effective March 20, 1965.

Tennessee approves the admission of the State of Missouri to the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact.

VERMONT

HB-212: Amends No. 304/55, effective June 28, 1965.

The act revises the Barre City charter. Among its provisions, it gives the city the right to enact ordinances for the handling, storage, and use of radioactive materials and devices.

WASHINGTON

SB-15: Amends chapter 207/61 and 70.98, Revised Code of Washington, effective August 6, 1965.

These enabling acts are revised by adding general and specific licenses to their definitions, by designating the State Health Department as the sole radiation control agency, and by authorizing the adoption of specific regulations for radiation protection.

2nd Substitute SB-34: Chapter 10/65 amends SB-4/65, sections 43.31 and 70.98, Revised Code, and Chapter 207/61, effective March 8, 1965.

The Office of Nuclear Energy Development is established in the State Department of Commerce. In addition to promoting the industrial uses of atomic energy, it would assume perpetual responsibility (under certain circumstances) for environmental surveillance when waste disposal sites are abandoned by an industry.

HB-456: Chapter 50/65 amends chapter 53/59 and section 18.25, Revised Code, effective August 6, 1965.

The State Board of Chiropractic Examiners is created to conduct examinations and review applicants for licensure.

WEST VIRGINIA

Substitute HB-688: Amends article 16, chapter 30, Code of West Virginia, effective June 3, 1965.

Statutes relating to the organization, powers, and duties of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners and conditions of licensure are revised.

WISCONSIN

AJR-105: Adopted July 1, 1965.

The Federal Government, through the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, is urged to locate its proposed 200-billion electron volt accelerator in Wisconsin. To this end, the State legislature will provide funds for the purchase of a suitable site and will construct auxiliary facilities.

AB-953: Chapter 165/65, effective August 5, 1965.

To demonstrate the intent of AJR-105, the University of Wisconsin is authorized to expend such additional funds as may be necessary for the purchase of a site and construction of auxiliary facilities for the proposed 200-billion electron volt accelerator.

SB-360: Chapter 320/65, effective January 1, 1966.

Hazardous substances including radioactive materials are required to be labeled properly as to contents, antidotes, etc. The State Health Department is designated the agency to enforce this act and to adopt such regulations as it finds necessary for the protection of the public health.

## Appendix 5

## SUMMARY OF DEFEATED MAJOR 1965 STATE LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS INVOLVING IONIZING RADIATION

Through December 1965

ALABAMA

SB-164: Senate took no action.

The bill would have provided funds for the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board. Companion bill (HB-397) was enacted.

ARIZONA

SB-254: Senate took no action.

An air pollution control authority would have been created in the State Department of Health with the authority to adopt specific regulations.

CALIFORNIA

AB-1944: Assembly took no action.

The location, construction plans, and maintenance of any nuclear reactor would have to meet all applicable building and zoning ordinances.

AB-2162: Assembly took no action.

Poisonous compounds, including radioactive substances, would have been so classified by precautionary statements.

AB-3050: Assembly took no action.

Water contaminants or pollutants would have included radioactive substances.

AB-2975: Senate took no action.

The Business and Professions Code, as it relates to chiropractors, would have been amended.

AR-813: Assembly took no action.

A special legislative committee would have been appointed to study Federal, State, and local administration of laws and regulations relating to the use of nuclear energy by public utilities.

AR-557: Assembly took no action.

The consolidation of air and water pollution districts in the San Francisco Bay area would have been considered by the legislative committee.

AJR-6: Assembly took no action.

The Federal Government would have been asked to study the possible conversion to domestic production of defense or atomic energy contracts.

COLORADO

SB-133 and SB-44: Senate took no action.

These bills related to an Atomic Energy Commission agreement and enabling authority for the State Health Department. The bills died as a result of enactment of SB-231, which also provided this authority.

CONNECTICUT

HB-2056: House took no action.

The time limit for bringing action in malpractice suits would have been extended.

HB-3960: House took no action.

Radioactive materials, wastes, or byproducts thereof, could not have been discharged into any waterway nor into any other body of water.

HB-4487: House took no action.

A commission would have been created to study the economic and social impacts of domestic use of nuclear energy.

HB-4174 and SB-1160: Senate or House took no action.

The joint bills would have increased the authority of the State Health Department, established a coordinator of atomic energy, created an advisory radiation control board, and permitted an agreement with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

FLORIDA

HB-571: House took no action.

The Governor would have been authorized to assume control of civil defense in the event of an emergency. The companion bill (SB-23) was passed.

HB-1425: House took no action.

The bill would have repealed chapter 290, Florida Statutes, relating to the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission agreement, and the authority of the State Board of Health to adopt radiation protection regulations.

HB-2035: House took no action.

Membership in Nuclear and Space Commission would have been increased to 12.

HB-707: House took no action.

The State fire marshall would have been empowered to regulate the intrastate transportation of radioactive materials. The companion bill (SB-208) was passed.

IDAHO

HB-137: House took no action.

A time limit would have been established for which State land could have been used for the disposal of radioactive wastes.

ILLINOIS

SB-693: House took no action.

The bill would have amended the Illinois Medical Practice Act as it related to chiropractors. The companion bill (HB-1757) was enacted.

SB-695: Senate took no action.

A legislative committee would have been formed on professional accreditation for registration and licensing.

SB-694 and SB-696: Senate took no action.

The Medical Practice Act, as it relates to chiropractors, would have been amended. (Similar to HB-1756 and SB-693.)

MAINE

HB-528: Withdrawn from committee.

The bill would have regulated the temperature of water returned from nuclear facilities to a waterway or other body of water.

MARYLAND

HJR-21: House took no action.

This resolution would have requested Congress to enact laws requiring the labeling of all products containing hazardous substances.

MASSACHUSETTS

SB-495 "C" as substituted by SB-1138: Defeated in the House.

The members of a nuclear incident advisory team would not have been held as personally liable while acting in an official status during an emergency.

MINNESOTA

SB-916: Senate took no action.

Statutes relating to workmen's compensation would have been amended to allow for the delayed effects of ionizing radiation. The companion bill (HB-1022) was passed.

MISSOURI

SB-368: Senate took no action.

State boards of registration and licensing would have been transferred to the Division of Examination and Registration.

HB-282 and SB-361: Senate took no action.

The companion bills would have amended statutes relating to the registration and practice of chiropractors.

HB-320: Senate took no action.

Workmen's compensation laws would have been amended.

MONTANA

HB-350: Defeated in the House.

The State Board of Health would have been designated the radiation protection agency with authority to adopt specific regulations. The Governor would have been empowered to sign an agreement with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. A radiation advisory committee would also have been created.

HB-538: Defeated in the House.

A State atomic energy commission would have been established and designated the radiation control agency. This agency would have been empowered to adopt and enforce regulations. In addition, the Governor would have the authority to sign an agreement with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

NEW MEXICO

HB-350: Defeated in the House.

The Governor and the Department of Public Health would have been authorized to enter into an agreement with the Federal Government to transfer certain regulatory functions of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission to State control.

NEW YORK

AB-1160, AB-1687, and SB-568: Senate or Assembly took no action.

A State commission would have been created to make a study of the dangers resulting from fallout.

AB-1690: Assembly took no action.

A State commission would have been created to study the effects of fallout on the milk supply.

AB-4051: Senate took no action.

A dentist would have been added to the X-ray Technician Board of Examiners. Also, dental assistants would have been exempted from X-ray technician licensing requirements of chapter 295/64, as amended.

AB-4725: Assembly took no action.

Graduates of any X-ray technology course enrolled before July 1, 1964, could have applied for a license. The companion bill (AB-3680) was passed.

SB-1321: Senate took no action.

Air contaminants would have been redefined to include radioactive fallout.

SB-2478 and AB-5976: Senate or Assembly took no action and companion bill (AB-3620) was defeated.

The bills would have established two classes of X-ray technicians (general and therapeutic) and provided separate educational requirements for licensing. A similar bill (AB-5697) was passed.

SB-4495 and AB-4097: Senate or Assembly took no action.

Statutes regulating the operation of private laboratories would have been repealed.

SB-3400: Senate took no action and companion bill AB-5111 was vetoed.

The Commissioner of Health would have been permitted to exempt persons from licensure requirements for X-ray technicians.

SB-3695 and AB-913: Senate or Assembly took no action.

A State commission would have been established to investigate the problem of radiation exposure from equipment and materials to the general public.

SB-3403 and AB-3954: Senate or Assembly took no action.

Chiropractors would have been permitted to use any diagnostic or therapeutic device approved by the State Chiropractic Board.

SB-2533, SB-3760, and AB-5479: Senate or Assembly took no action.

These bills would have established maximum permissible concentrations of air pollutants, required the issuance of warnings to the public when these limits were exceeded, and permitted into agreements with other States and agencies of the Federal Government.

SB-2927: Senate took no action.

Removal of strontium 90 from all market milk would have been required.

SB-3487: Senate took no action.

A State air pollution control board would have been designated to act as the sole agency for air pollution control programs.

SB-3813: Senate took no action.

Legally blind persons would not have been disqualified from examination for licensure as chiropractors.

SB-2167: Senate took no action and companion bill (AB-4377) was vetoed.

Persons engaged in performing industrial safety services for the prevention, investigation and analysis of accidents and health problems, would have been licensed as professional safety engineers.

SB-1207 and AB-4320: Senate took no action.

The Public Health Law would have been amended as to the powers and duties of the State Department of Health pertaining to levels of radioactivity.

SB-3088 and AB-4823: Senate took no action.

These bills would have provided fines for discharge of sewage, industrial waste, or other waste material into waterways or other bodies of water.

SB-2683 and AB-4414: Senate or Assembly took no action.

Chiropractors would have been permitted to use any form of ionizing radiation except X-ray. X-ray would continue to be subject to requirements of the State Department of Health.

AB-667: Assembly took no action.

The State Department of Labor would have been authorized further to regulate and license hazardous occupations or industries. Companion bill (SB-302) passed.

SB-3861: Senate took no action.

Bioanalysts would have been regulated by registration and licensing. A board of examiners with an advisory council would have established requirements for the licensing program.

SB-3827: Senate took no action.

The bill would have set procedures for adopting rules and regulations, holding hearings, and issuing licenses.

SB-3859: Vetoed.

The Commissioner of Health could have instituted court actions to compel compliance with water pollution control standards.

SB-876, SB-1597, SB-1862, SB-2557, SB-3555, SB-3569, SB-4256, AB-2819, AB-3403, AB-3404, AB-3405, AB-4292, AB-4293, and AB-5532:
Senate or Assembly took no action.

These 14 bills would have amended the workmen's compensation laws. These amendments varied in content, but generally related to injuries, including those resulting from overexposure to ionizing radiation.

SB-1160
and
AB-2335: Assembly took no action.

Food would have been considered adulterated if it had been subjected to radiation not in conformity with, nor exempted by, regulations.

AB-3252: Defeated in the Assembly.

A State commission would have been created to study the necessity for the mandatory removal of strontium 90 from milk.

AB-3938: Assembly took no action.

The Interstate Sanitation Commission would have been renamed the Interstate Commission on Waste and Air Pollution and given increased powers and duties. Provision also would have been made for the addition of Connecticut to the Commission.

SB-3389: Assembly took no action.

Time limits would have been established for instituting claims for personal injuries resulting from nuclear reactors or other sources of ionizing radiation.

AB-1295: Vetoed.

On the advice of the Office of Atomic and Space Development, the Governor vetoed the bill as highly ambiguous among other defects. The bill related to workmen's compensation by providing a time limit to instigate action for claims from radiation injuries.

AB-1658: Defeated in the Assembly.

Power reactors would have been prohibited in cities with a population exceeding one million.

NORTH CAROLINA

HB-510: Defeated in the House.

The bill would have further defined, regulated, and established educational requirements for chiropractors.

NORTH DAKOTA

HB-901 and SB-193: Senate or House took no action.

Statutes relating to chiropractors and osteopaths would have been amended.

OHIO

HR-79: House took no action.

The State Industrial Commission would have been directed to investigate the atomic and petrochemical industries and to affect such measures as might have been necessary to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the employees.

OKLAHOMA

SB-125: House took no action.

The bill would have fixed the liability for personal injury or property damage arising from the operation of nuclear facilities and limited the time that litigation might have been instituted.

HB-510: House took no action.

The State would have joined the Southern Interstate Compact. The companion bill (SB-496) was passed.

OREGON

HJR-3: House took no action.

An interim legislative committee would have been established to study the adequacy of laws and State programs for air and water.

HB-1536: House took no action.

The State Board of Health would have been reorganized to include membership from the various disciplines and from the public at large.

RHODE ISLAND

HB-1699: House took no action.

The bill would have provided the Department of Health the authority for air pollution control, including airborne radioactive contaminants.

TENNESSEE

HB-771: Defeated in the House.

The bill would have amended the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact to permit the State of Missouri to become a member of the Compact. The companion bill (SB-656) was passed.

HB-585: House took no action.

Workmen's compensation laws would have been amended.

UTAH

SB-102: Withdrawn from Committee.

Workmen's compensation laws would have been amended to include the delayed effects of exposure to ionizing radiation.

HB-143: House took no action.

The State Department of Health would have been given the authority to require registration of radiation sources and to adopt regulations for radiation protection. Enforcement of regulations adopted under this bill or previous acts and codes would have been the responsibility of the State Department of Health and the Industrial Commission.

The Governor would have been authorized to conclude an agreement with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission for the transfer of certain regulatory authority to the State.

VERMONT

HB-421: Withdrawn from Committee.

Workmen's compensation statutes would have been amended to reflect delayed effects of ionizing radiation.

WASHINGTON

HB-34 with substitutes HB-34, SB-34, and HB-500:
House or Senate took no action.

The Office of Nuclear Energy Development would have been established in the State Department of Commerce. The amended revision of these bills (Sub. SB-34) was enacted as chapter 10/65.

HB-15: House took no action.

The role of the State Department of Health in radiation protection would have been redefined and increased. The companion bill (SB-15) was passed.

HB-664: House took no action.

The bill would have further regulated chiropractors by establishing educational requirements for licensure and by defining the scope of their practice.

WEST VIRGINIA

SB-59
and
HB-688: Senate or House took no action.

Statutes relating to the organization, powers, and duties of the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners and to the conditions of licensure would have been revised. The companion bill (Sub. HB-688) was passed.

SB-5
and
HB-510: Senate or House took no action.

The bill would have established a nuclear energy and space commission for the industrial development of atomic energy. When so designated by the Governor, the State Department of Health would have become the State radiation protection agency with the authority to develop specific regulations. In addition, the Governor would have been empowered to enter into an agreement with the Federal Government for the transfer of certain regulatory functions of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission to State control.

WYOMING

HB-77: House took no action.

The State Department of Public Health would have been designated the radiation protection agency with the authority to adopt standards and regulations for the control of all sources of ionizing radiation. In addition, the Governor, acting in behalf of the State, might have been authorized to negotiate an agreement with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission for the transfer of certain regulatory authority to State control.

SB-142: Senate took no action.

This was a bill identical to HB-77 except that it included no fiscal appropriation.

## Appendix 6

## SUMMARY OF INCOMPLETED MAJOR 1965 STATE LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS INVOLVING IONIZING RADIATION

Through December 1965

DELAWARE

HB-44: Pending final action.

The bill would permit Delaware to join the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact and would appropriate funds for this purpose.

ILLINOIS

HB-1756: Tabled in the Senate.

The companion bill (HB-1757) was enacted.

MASSACHUSETTS

HB-96: Referred to the next session.

The bill would provide that the plans of nuclear reactor facilities, of water or waste treatment plants, and of the disposal of solid wastes be approved by the Department of Public Health. This bill was later amended to remove nuclear reactor facilities from its provisions.

SB-556: Referred to the next session.

All explosives manufactured in the Commonwealth would be required to contain a detectable amount of radium.

HB-461: Referred to the next session.

A special commission on radiation would be created to study the need for the adoption of further regulatory or protective measures.

HB-1192: Referred to the next session.

A Commonwealth board for the registration and licensure of chiropractors would be created.

HB-565: Referred to the next session.

Unpaid agents of the Commonwealth acting in an official capacity during a nuclear incident would not be personally liable for their actions arising out of such an emergency.

SB-495 "D", substituted by HB-3890, and further substituted by
HB-4294: Pending final action.

The enabling act (chapter 633/60) would be amended to permit the Department of Public Health to regulate the disposal of radioactive wastes and enter upon private land to control ionizing radiation.

HB-2180: Pending final action.

A Commonwealth board for the registration and licensure of chiropractors would be created and powers and duties defined.

MICHIGAN

HB-2147: Pending final action.

The bill would regulate the labeling and distribution of hazardous substances, including radioactive materials, and be administered by the Department of Health.

An identical bill (SB-170) vesting this authority in State Agriculture Department was enacted.

SB-398: Pending final action.

An act relating to the Board of Chiropractors and its powers and duties would be amended.

NEW JERSEY

AB-739: Pending final action.

This bill would authorize the State Department of Health to regulate the labeling, sale, and distribution of hazardous substances, including radioactive materials, but would exempt any source, special nuclear, or byproduct materials licensed by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

SB-282: Pending final action.

The intrastate transportation of hazardous substances would be subject to regulation by the Department of Labor and Industry upon consultation with the appropriate State agencies.

PENNSYLVANIA

SB-295: Pending final action.

The bill would designate the Department of Health as the radiation protection agency, authorize regulations, and permit a U.S. Atomic Energy Commission agreement. It would also create an advisory committee on atomic energy development and radiation control and assign promotional and economic development to the Department of Commerce.

SB-658: Pending final action.

The companion bill (HB-977) was passed.

HB-1139: Pending final action.

Motor vehicles would be suitably marked when transporting radioactive materials over highways within the Commonwealth.

SB-336: Pending final action.

A time limit for filing workmen's compensation claims would be set. This provision would not apply to radiation injuries.

PUERTO RICO

HB-123: Referred to the next session. This bill amends Act 78/63 regulating the practice of X-ray technology.

All persons using X-ray equipment or teletherapy units would be licensed as X-ray technicians and would operate such equipment under the direct supervision of a "doctor of radiology." Veterinarians, dentists, radiation physicists, and "doctors of radiology" would be exempted.

WISCONSIN

SJR-94: Pending final action.

This resolution would establish a commission to study possible liability of nuclear facilities and the advantages and liabilities of an agreement with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.